CDIU 2
Rev. 1990/02

Metropolitan Toronto Police

# DRUGS IN PERSPECTIVE - 1991


## Central Drug Information Unit

***DETECTIVE SERVICES***

30 Upjohn Road, Toronto, Ontario M3B 2V9 **324 - 0549**

# DRUGS IN PERSPECTIVE -1991

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# DRUGS IN PERSPECTIVE - 1991

The illicit drug industry is the single most lucrative and pervasive criminal activity in the world today. It is a multi-billion dollar industry that corrupts the quality of life in our communities, institutions and schools. It further taxes our resources through escalating social, health and legal costs.

The perception that our towns and cities are safe and that our citizens are secure in their homes and on our streets has been a source of pride for the people of Ontario and for the law enforcement community that serves them.

This perception is seriously challenged by an increase in violence and property offences, a direct and irrefutable result of the illicit drug trade.

This report will focus on illicit drugs and the diversion of licit pharmaceuticals within Metropolitan Toronto. The Central Drug Information Unit does not analyze statistics related to alcohol or tobacco.

# DRUG TRENDS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

The following will focus on the illicit drugs currently affecting the Metropolitan Toronto area:

**COCAINE:** Cocaine is by far the number one drug of concern in the Metropolitan Toronto area. Cocaine Hydrochloride has been well entrenched in the Toronto area for some time. Slowly, over the past five years, **Crack** has been making its presence known. In 1991, Crack Cocaine continued to surpass all other drugs in relation to the number of seizures. The continuing escalation in the use of Crack Cocaine, its **associated criminal activity and violence** are of major concern. The average purity levels of both Crack and Cocaine remain high.

**MARIHUANA, HASHISH & HASH OIL:** Marihuana remains readily available but not in the quantities as in previous years. While the quantities have been decreasing it is still believed that this substance must be closely monitored. This is due to the presence of cultivating laboratories in the Metropolitan Toronto area and surrounding regions. These laboratories range from highly sophisticated hydroponic systems to basic greenhouse operations.

Hashish ranks fourth behind Crack in the total number of seizures for the year 1991. While Hash Oil appears in Metropolitan Toronto, it would not be classed as a major substance of abuse at this time.

**HEROIN:** There has been a resurgence of Heroin abuse in the last few years. The purity levels have increased dramatically causing major concern. The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force issued several warnings in 1991 due to the high purity levels of Heroin seized and the concern about overdose and sudden death attributed to Heroin use. Special attention to Heroin proliferation must be addressed regarding the concerns of intravenous use and the link to AIDS and HEPATITIS "B".

**PHARMACEUTICALS:** The diversion of licit pharmaceuticals to the illicit street market remains a problem in Metropolitan Toronto and the surrounding areas. The drugs of choice are Percocet, Percodan, Fiorinal, and Tylenol #3 and #4. These pharmaceuticals begin their route to the street through drug store break and enters, robberies and thefts. The profit gain realized by the pharmaceutical drug dealer is approximately nine hundred percent over the retail cost.

Prescription forgeries further add to the abuse of pharmaceuticals with approximately twenty five percent being detected. The controlled purity levels and the ease in which pharmaceuticals can be obtained provide the illicit entrepreneur many incentives and few deterrents.

**L.S.D.:** This substance is still available in the micro-dot and blotter form within Metropolitan Toronto. The amounts do not indicate substantial abuse. However, due to the dangers associated to this substance it is closely monitored. See Highlights (Blue Star Circular).

**NOTE:** As previously mentioned, only the main drugs affecting the Metropolitan Toronto area would be addressed. However, it is not to state that substances such as Psilocybin, Phencyclidine (P.C.P.), Methamphetamine and Designer Drugs are not present within our jurisdiction.

# DRUG ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force consists of Five Districts, each with its own Drug Enforcement Unit. A Central Drug Enforcement Unit also operates out of the Morality Bureau with a Major Projects Investigative Team, Street Teams and a Prescription Drug Unit. The Morality Bureau also serves as a support unit for the District Drug Squads.

In 1986, a **Central Drug Information Unit** was formed to act as liaison between various drug related agencies including Health and Welfare Canada, the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Federal Department of Justice, and each of the District Drug Squads. The unit also serves as an information unit on drug related matters for the media, private industry, the community and all drug enforcement personnel.

In February, 1991, a **Community Oriented Response Unit (C.O.R. Unit )** was developed with a mandate to provide pro-active enforcement support on a temporary basis to Field Units within the Force's policing responsibilities. The C.O.R. Unit is a self contained, highly mobile unit that strives to reduce all aspects of street level criminal activity, while simultaneously increasing the cooperation and trust between the citizens and police by addressing a wide range of community concerns.

Uniform officers operating marked patrol cars provide a high profile presence directed at preventing, disrupting and frustrating all forms of criminal activity.

Plainclothes officers provide specialized enforcement addressing the areas of prostitution, street level drug dealers/buyers and liquor establishments licensed or otherwise (after hours clubs). The enforcement initiatives undertaken by the C.O.R. Unit are comprehensive and elaborate. At the conclusion of a C.O.R. Unit project, all the information gathered and applicable strategies are conveyed to the host division allowing personnel to continue effective control of the criminal activity within the area.

**DRUG EDUCATION** has also become a priority of this force addressed primarily by the Community Service Units. In addition to the five District Community Services Units, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force operates a Community Program Drug Abuse Education Unit. Over **six thousand lectures** are performed yearly to various community groups, schools and private industry. The force has participated in a number of "Drug Awareness Days" throughout the city in various shopping centres promoting drug education through the use of well known sports figures and entertainment celebrities.

# HIGHLIGHTS

**BLUE STAR CIRCULAR:** The infamous Blue Star Circular concerning Blotter L.S.D. reappeared in the Metropolitan Toronto area causing unnecessary stress and concern on the recipients. This circular appears in various forms but the information is generally similar. (See Appendix A & B).

This circular first appeared in the Toronto area in 1987 causing the same unsettling effect on the general populace. In 1991, distribution of this circular reached such proportions that the Central Drug Information Unit and Drug Education Unit issued press releases informing the public of the myth of the circular.

**PHARMACEUTICAL ABUSE:** Pharmaceutical drugs continue to be diverted to the street through various means including robberies, break and enters, thefts, forgeries and double doctoring. Reliable information indicates that street prices have increased over the past year.

Recently, the Benzodiazepine group under schedule "F" of the Food and Drug Act has increased in popularity as an abused drug of choice. This appears to be synonymous with the increase of Crack Cocaine use as addicts use the Benzodiazepines to stabilize between highs.

**HEROIN PURITY LEVELS:** Once again as in 1990, the Central Drug Information Unit issued a press release warning addicts of the unusually high purity levels of heroin reaching the streets. The purity levels continue to be closely monitored.

**DRUG ABUSE RESEARCH TEAM:**

The Workgroup on Drug Use and Abuse is a partnership of governmental and non-governmental agencies interested in gathering quantitative and qualitative information about drug use and abuse in Metropolitan Toronto. The Metropolitan Toronto Workgroup on Drug Use and Abuse met for the first time on 13-March-1990 The Workgroup has been meeting since that time to assemble Drug Use in Metropolitan Toronto, the first comprehensive look at a city in Canada, using multiple sources of data. This is the first attempt at forging a Canadian network to monitor drug abuse in Canada. One goal of the Workgroup is to establish a partnership with other Canadian cities in hope of developing a nation-wide program of drug monitoring.

# DRUG LACED TATOOS



## WARNING TO FELLOW OFFICERS AND PARENTS

A form of TATOO called the ***BLUE STAR*** is being sold to school children.

**DESCRIPTION:**

1. It is a small sheet of paper containing ***BLUE STARS.***
2. They are the size of pencil erasers.
3. Each star is soaked with LSD.

***THE DRUG CAN BE ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN SIMPLY BY HANDLING THE PAPER!***

There are also brightly colored paper tabs resembling postage stamps, that have pictures of the following:

SUPERMAN
BART SIMPSON
CLOWNS
BUTTERFLIES
MICKEY MOUSE
OTHER DISNEY CHARACTERS
OTHER POPULAR CHARACTERS

Each one is wrapped in foil

This is a new way of selling acid by appealing to young children. A young child could happen upon these and have a *FATAL TRIP.* It is also believed that little children could be given a *FREE TATOO* by other children who want to have some fun by cultivating customers without the child's knowledge.

A ***STAMP*** called the ***RED PYRAMID*** is also being distributed a ong with ***MICRODOTS*** in various colours.

Another kind of *WINDOW PANE* which has a grid that can be cut out is another kind that is being distributed.

***ALL OF THESE ARE LACED WITH DRUGS.***

Pleas advise your neighbours, friends, relatives, daycare, and children about these drugs. If your child gets any of the above, ***DO NOT HANDLE THEM.*** These are known to react quickly and some are even laced with ***STRYCHNINE.***

**SYMPTOMS:**

1. Hallucinations.
2. Severe vomiting.
3. Mood changes
4. Changes in body temperature.
5. Uncontrolled laughter.

Please feel free to reproduce this article and distribute it within your community and workplace.

***GET THE WORD OUT ABOUT THIS DANGER TO OUR CHILDREN.***

THE TORONTO STAR
Saturday, October 12, 1991

# LIFE

By Janice Dineen • TORONTO STAR

THE STORY is horrifying. It features such elements as an attractive and helpless child, a pair of sleazy kidnappers, a mysterious disappearance on a midway ride, and a dramatic rescue by a distraught mother who recognized her disguised child's shoes as the drugged child was carried toward the gate by the abductors.

Evelyn Shaur heard it from her aunt, who heard it from a woman at work who was actually there when it happened.

But when the aunt went to check on that, it turned out that the woman at work heard it from someone who was there when it happened. Or maybe it was someone who knew the person who was there when it happened.

Anyway, everyone was talking about it.

Attempted child abductions are a serious threat and have been chilling a lot of parents' blood in the Metro area recently, so this story is all the more compelling.

It's full of details: They say it was at Canada's Wonderland and the gates were locked as soon as it was reported.

They mention how the child's hair was cut as an attempt at disguise.

They talk about a cover-up after the abduction attempt was foiled. That's why you don't read about it in the papers — it's all kept hush-hush so the theme park's business won't be hurt.

The only thing they don't know to mention is the most important detail of all. The incident never happened.

"It's not true at all," Metro police Staff Sergeant John Howlett states unequivocally. "The same story was going around in Edmonton in the '60s. It goes around everywhere, different places at different times.

"We had a call from a woman who was in a real panic about it and said she thought there was some sort of cover-up. She was really upset. We checked into it and found that it's just not true."

Like the children's party game where you sit in a circle and whisper a message from person to person and marvel at how what starts out as "it's going to rain tomorrow" reaches the end of the circle as "three elephants wearing purple hats," the urban myth has an amazing life of its own.

It takes on local names and locations and color as it spreads from city to city by word of mouth with incredible efficiency.

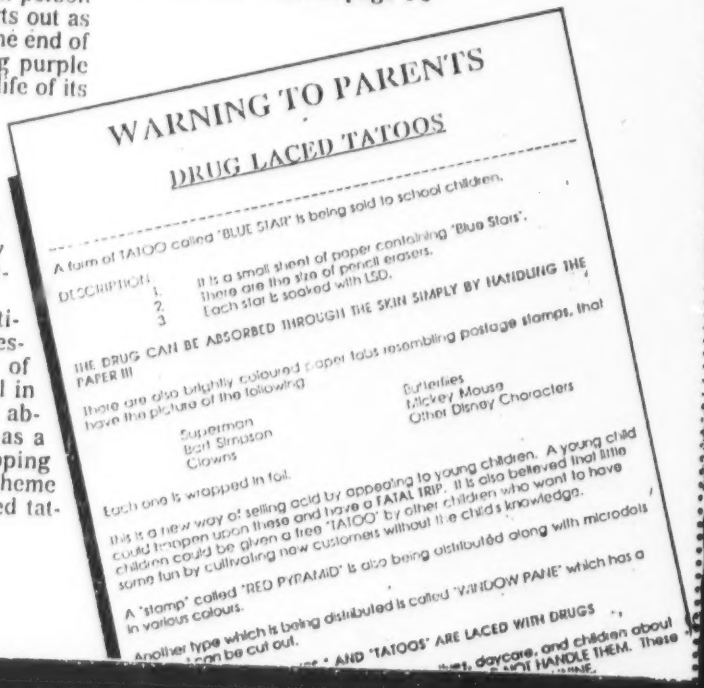
The specific urban myth, a kind of verbal phoenix, never seems to stay dead. It is forever re-emerging in a slightly different cloak of details.

Two of the classic urban myths identified by University of Utah English professor Jan Harold Brunvand in his series of books on the subject are alive and well in Metro right now. One is the attempted abduction, which began many years ago as a story about a department store or shopping mall restroom and has now evolved to a theme park locale. The other is the drug-soaked tattoo.

People are talking about the mythical attempted abduction at Canada's Wonderland. Flyers are circulating in Metro and other southern Ontario centres about the supposed sheets of LSD-laced children's lick-and-stick tattoos. Neither of these things is true. Neither has any substance in fact whatever.

They are both hoary grandfathers of the urban legend school, along with the alligators in the sewers (supposedly grown up from little

Please see THEME/page F3



WARNING TO PARENTS

DRUG LACED TATOOS

A form of TATOO called "BLUE STAR" is being sold to school children.

DESCRIPTION:
1. It is a small sheet of paper containing "Blue Stars".
2. There are the size of pencil erasers.
3. Each star is soaked with LSD.

THE DRUG CAN BE ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN SIMPLY BY HANDLING THE PAPER !!!

There are also brightly coloured paper tabs resembling postage stamps, that have the picture of the following

Superman
Bart Simpson
Clowns
Butterflies
Mickey Mouse
Other Disney Characters

Each one is wrapped in foil.

It is a new way of selling acid by appealing to young children. A young child could happen upon these and have a FATAL TRIP. It is also believed that little children could be given a free "TATOO" by other children who want to have some fun by cultivating new customers without the child's knowledge.

A "stamp" called "RED PYRAMID" is also being distributed along with microdots in various colours.

Another type which is being distributed is called "WINDOW PANE" which has a [illegible] can be cut out.

[illegible] AND "TATOOS" ARE LACED WITH DRUGS [illegible], daycare, and children about [illegible] NOT HANDLE THEM. These

# Theme park still gets calls about mythical abduction

Continued from page F1

souvenir gators brought by children from Florida and eventually flushed down the toilet) and the choking Doberman (the dog is said to bite off two of a burglar's fingers; the vet's phoned warning alerts the dog owner to the intruder's presence.)

These things all happened to the legendary person Brunvand labels the Foaf, an acronym for "friend of a friend." Trying to track this person down has taken a lot of time and effort over the years on the part of Brunvand, his assistants, many police forces and a variety of officials and individuals. Still, he or she has never been found.

But the Foaf's adventures, an astonishing series of Perils of Pauline that Brunvand has chronicled in four books, continue to thrive no matter how often they are debunked.

"You know, I heard the same thing — the cut hair and the locked doors — five years ago about the Eaton Centre," observes Evelyn Shaur of Richmond Hill, who heard the Canada's Wonderland attempted abduction tale from her aunt, then again from a cousin.

"I wondered about it. But you hear about porno rings, and couples from California who can't have children and are willing to pay $70,000 for a child."

Shaur considered buying a family season's pass to Canada's Wonderland last summer to take her three children, but because of the attempted abduction story, she decided against it.

"I was too frightened," she explains. "It seemed that it could have happened."

People were phoning the theme park about this in July, says Scott McConnell of Canada's Wonderland. "We issued a statement that there has never been any incident like this at Canada's Wonderland, but we still got calls about it," he says. "We assured people it never occurred.

While he feels unsubstantiated rumors like this could be damaging to business, McConnell says, Canada's Wonderland has had a record season this year.

"I kept thinking, I wonder if this is how McDonald's felt when the story was going around a few years ago that they had ground worms in their burgers. Apparently in Australia it was supposed to be ground kangaroo meat," he adds.

It's another urban myth that adapts to suit the locale. Brunvand calls the company "long-suffering McDonald's" because it has been such a popular target for the bizarre legends.

The drug-laced tattoo flyers that have recently surfaced here and there in southern Ontario reach back even longer. Brunvand says they are descended from an 1840 urban myth that the glue on gummed postage stamps issued that year was poisonous.

Today's version is headed WARNING TO PARENTS, Drug Laced Tatoos (sic), and claims that the drugs on these children's tattoo tabs can be absorbed through the skin simply by handling the paper.

The flyer tells parents what pictures to beware of on the tattoos, implicating such unlikely villains as Super-Man, Bart Simpson, Mickey Mouse and other Disney characters, as well as butterflies and clowns. Tattoos may be soaked with LSD or even strychnine, the flyer says.

"It's not true," Howlett exclaims. "We keep trying to tell people that. Pamphlets like this were published in the United States 20 years ago, but there's no truth to them."

# Memories of a mother

Continued from page F1

ries. I remember coming to her, a scrawny, ugly child, wishing my world would end after a schoolmate's callous remark.

"Never mind, lassie," she said. "You'll shine. I have high hopes for you."

My mother gave me my sense of who I was, who I could become. She made me feel valuable when no one else could. She told me I was beautiful. To her, I was.

I take comfort that she'll never really be gone. Whenever I look at my face in the mirror I see her eyes shining out through mine.

She's here when our house rings with laughter — she was always so quick to laugh. She's here when we feel compassion for others and every time we consider someone else's feelings before our own. She's with me each time I hear a Scottish accent or see a mother and daughter enjoying one another.

Through her illness, I never saw her cry or heard her complain. "Don't be sad, hen," she kept telling me toward the end.

I will honor her memory by getting on with things as she did, even when it seems the tears will never stop. I consider myself privileged that I had her for as long as I did, but no amount of time would ever have seemed quite long enough.

The last time I saw her I sang "Misty Islands of the Highlands" for her, one of her favorites. The room was dark and the hospital corridors hushed.

Then I bent over her and whispered in her ear, "I'll remember you, Mom. And I'll tell others about you."

This is the telling.

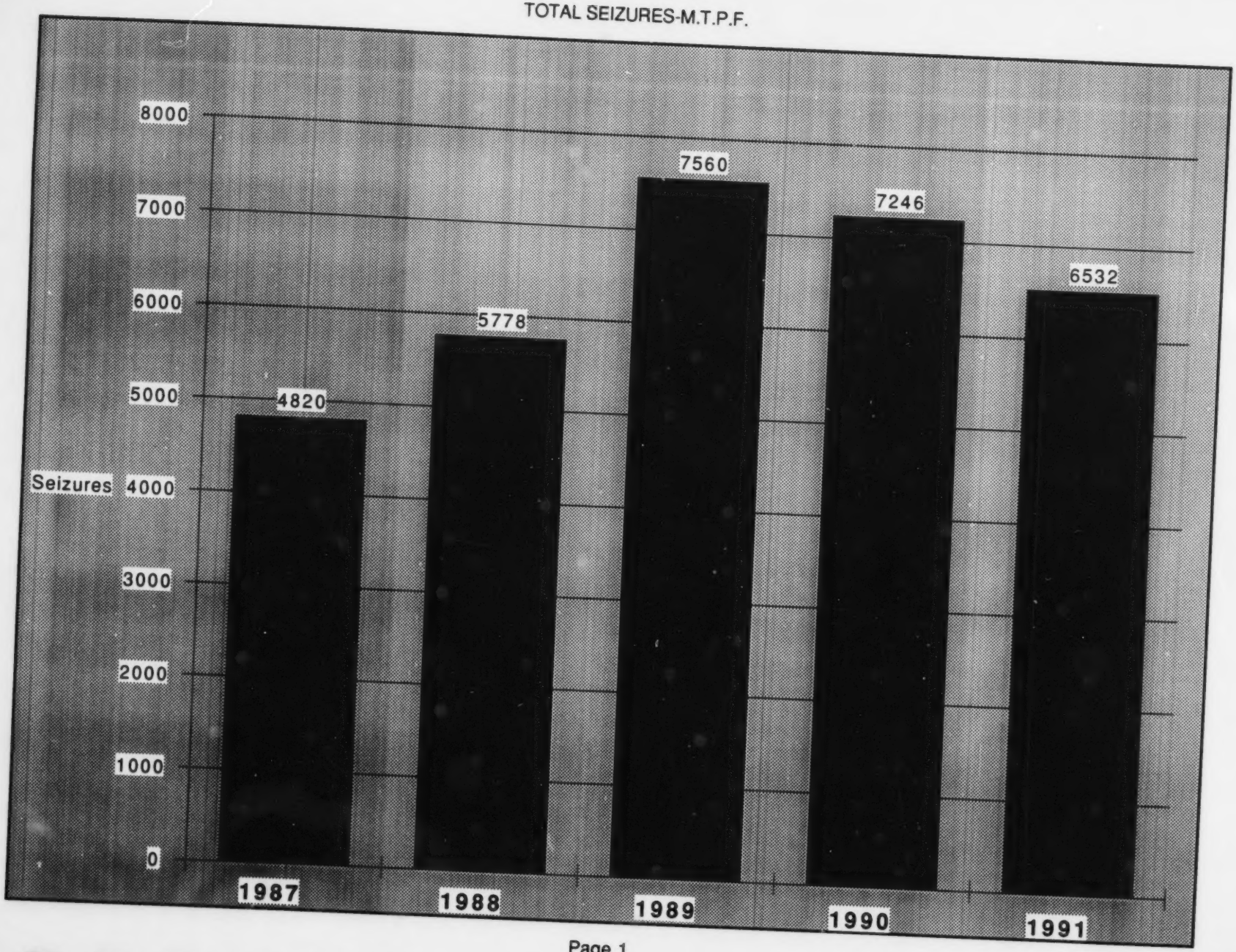
YEAR TOTAL # of CHARGES

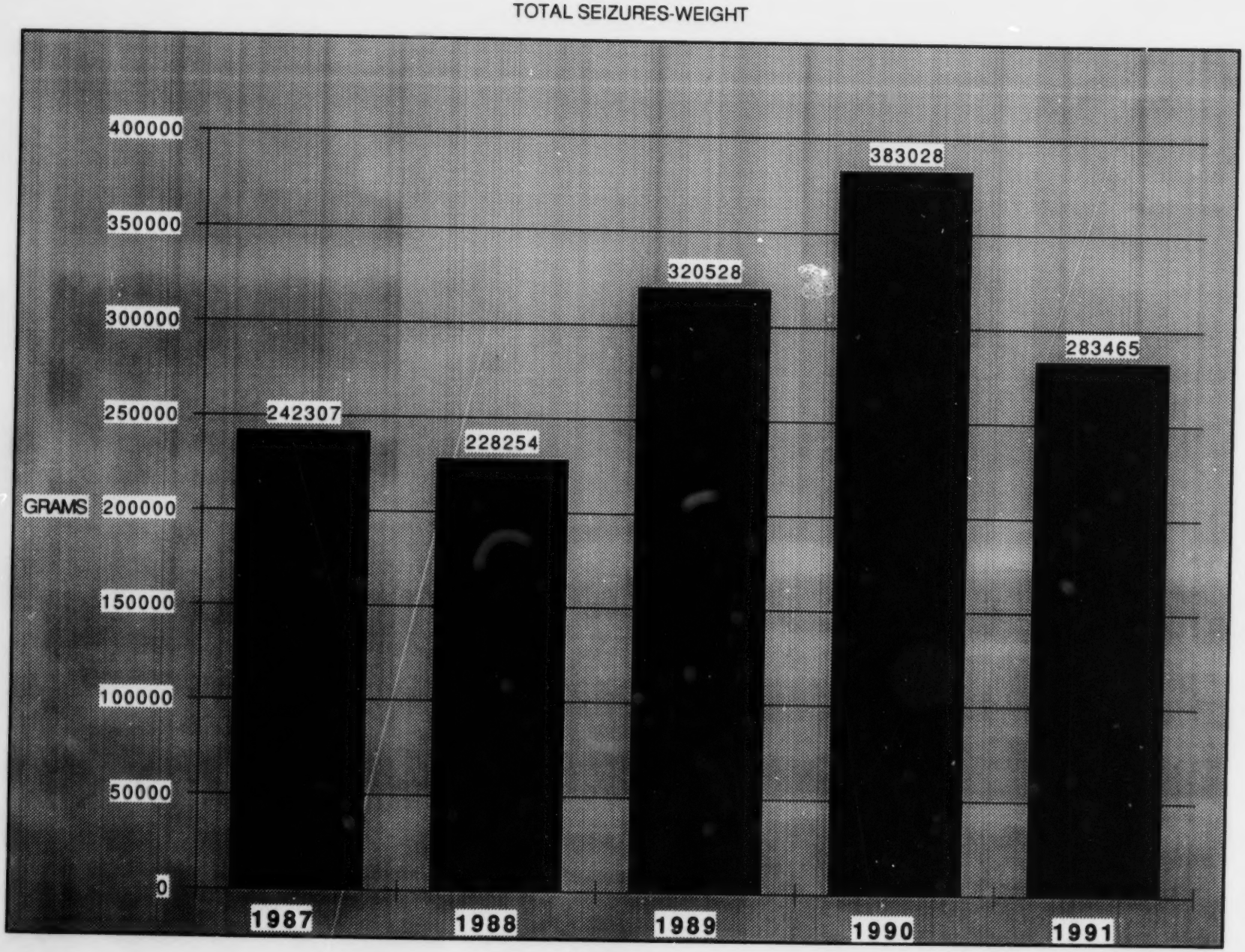
| CHARGES | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSSESSION | 3321 | 3613 | 4758 | 4377 | 3748 |
| POSSESSION F.T.P. | 1251 | 1319 | 1629 | 1494 | 1696 |
| TRAFFICKING | 448 | 565 | 863 | 822 | 1146 |
| CONSPIRACY | 52 | 76 | 43 | 122 | 48 |
| SELL W/O PRESC | 13 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| DOUBLE DOCTOR | 2 | 0 | 0 | 151 | 3 |
| TRAFFIC Held out | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| IMPORTING | 3 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| CULTIVATING | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| OFFER TO SELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 5 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL-CHARGES | 5093 | 5585 | 7318 | 7022 | 6661 |

# SEIZURES / WEIGHTS

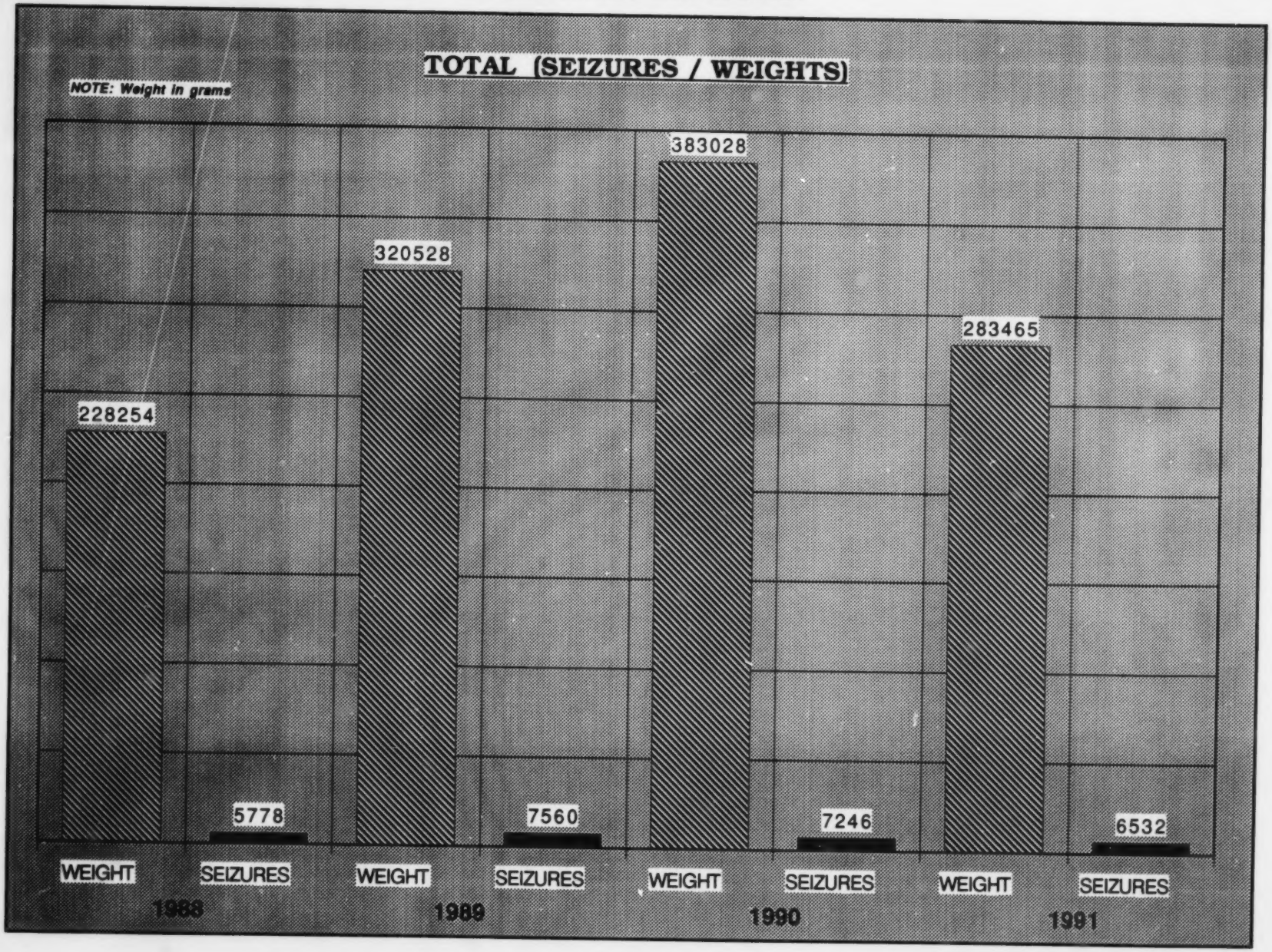
| DRUG TYPE | 1991 | WEIGHT | 1990 | WEIGHT | 1989 | WEIGHT | 1988 | WEIGHT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIHUANA | 1280 | 140283 | 994 | 76045 | 1689 | 156206 | 1681 | 123327 |
| HASHISH | 638 | 26335 | 1717 | 170471 | 1309 | 50429 | 1129 | 41582 |
| HASH OIL | 31 | 8772 | 48 | 1089 | 126 | 1271 | 114 | 10400 |
| COCAINE | 1465 | 82505 | 1664 | 104428 | 2533 | 72557 | 2267 | 34237 |
| CRACK | 2657 | 3378 | 2154 | 2041 | 1236 | 1206 | 0 | 0 |
| HEROIN | 222 | 2798 | 331 | 5794 | 290 | 6612 | 162 | 2381 |
| L.S.D. | 43 | 2638 | 87 | 13955 | 79 | 10412 | 103 | 6727 |
| METHAMPHETAMINE | 7 | 1973 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 134 |
| PHENCYCLIDINE | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PSILOCYBIN | 21 | 872 | 38 | 1287 | 55 | 8875 | 48 | 549 |
| OTHERS&UNK | 168 | 13911 | 206 | 7884 | 242 | 12957 | 271 | 8917 |
| **TOTAL SEIZURES** | **6532** | **283465** | **7246** | **383028** | **7560** | **320528** | **5778** | **228254** |

12.

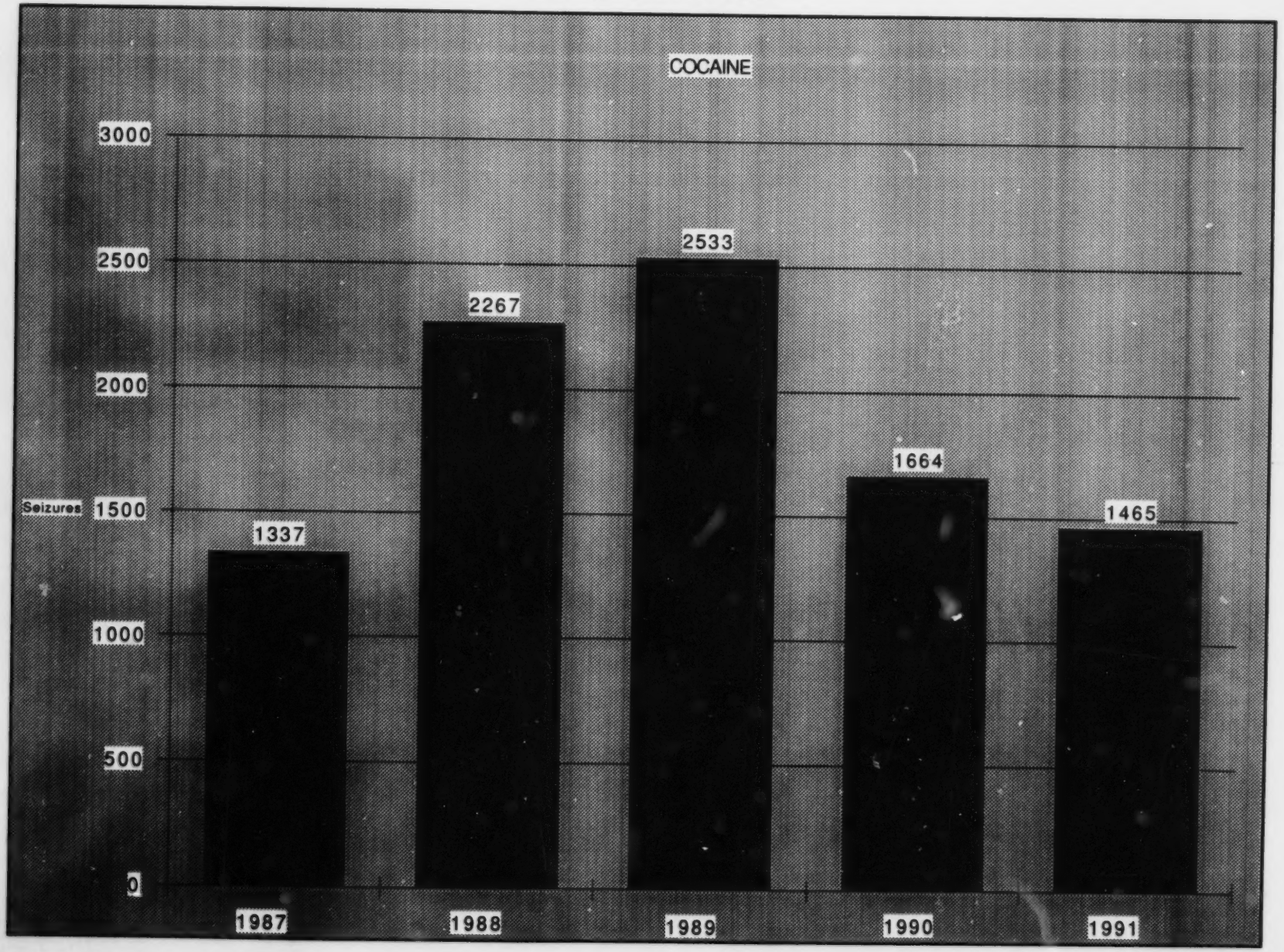

TOTAL SEIZURES-M.T.P.F.
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Seizures
4820
5778
7560
7246
6532
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991


TOTAL SEIZURES-WEIGHT
400000
350000
300000
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
GRAMS
242307
228254
320528
383028
283465
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

COMPARATIVE (WEIGHT-SEIZURES



COCAINE ANALYSIS-CDIU



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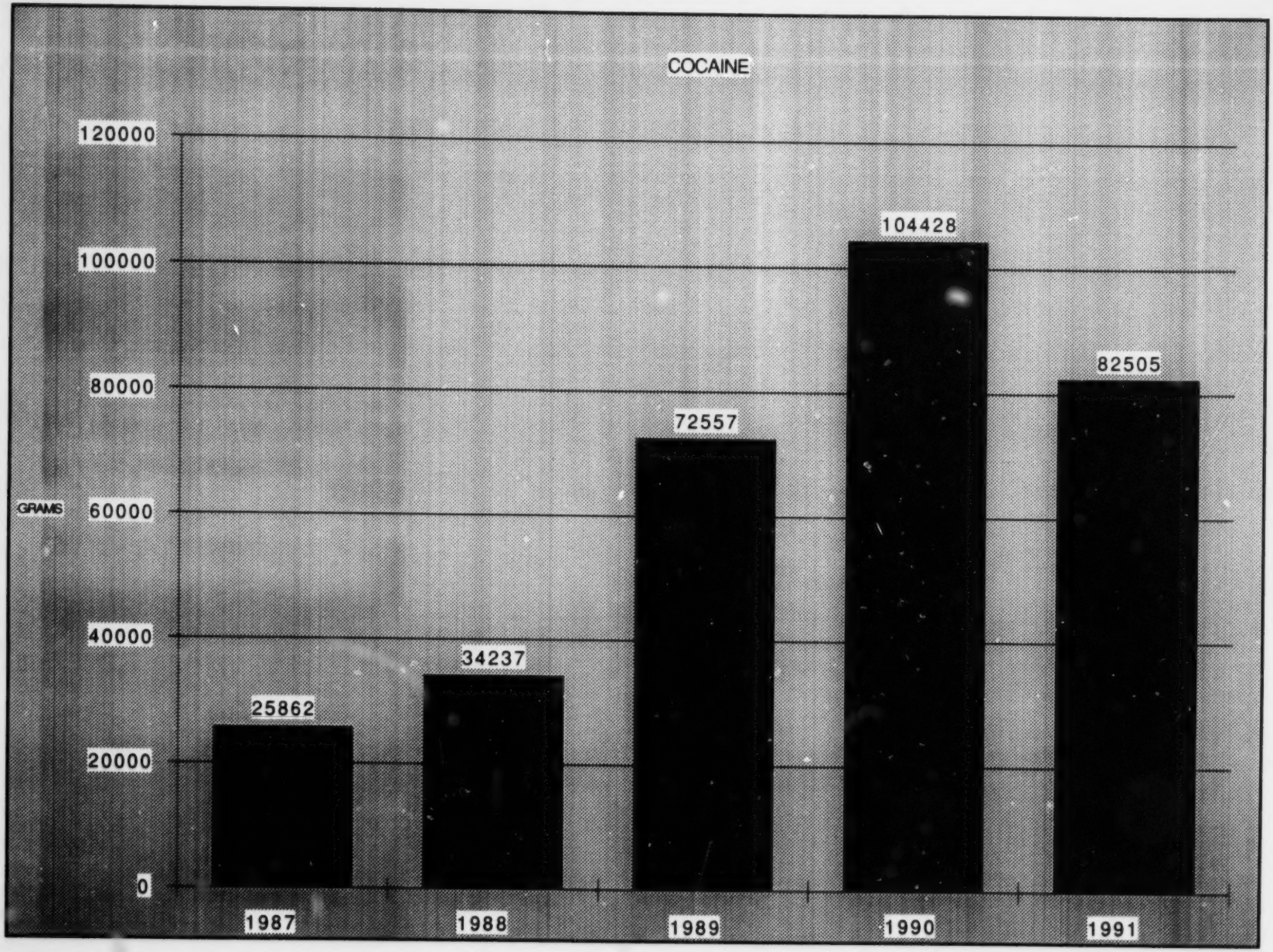
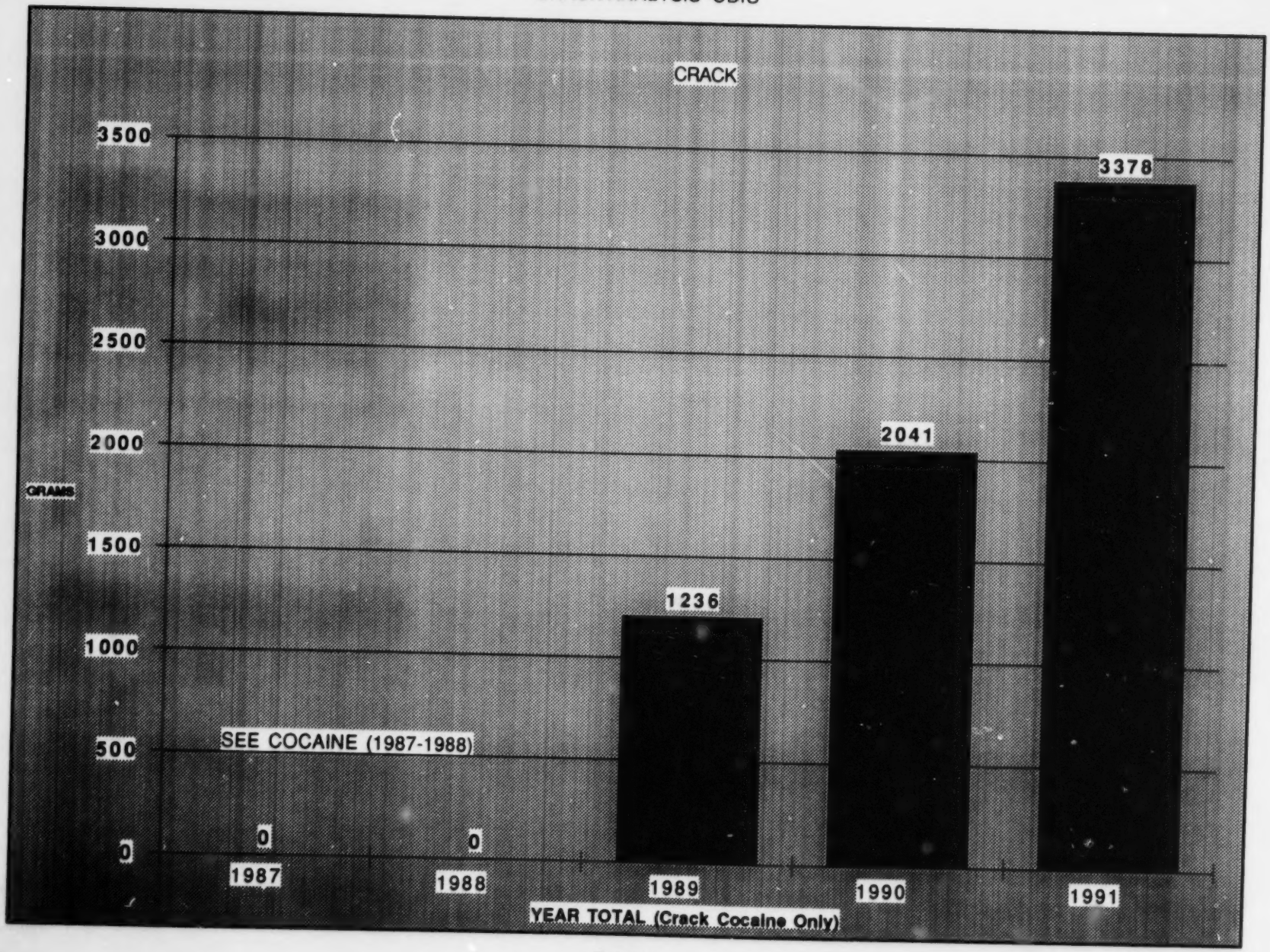
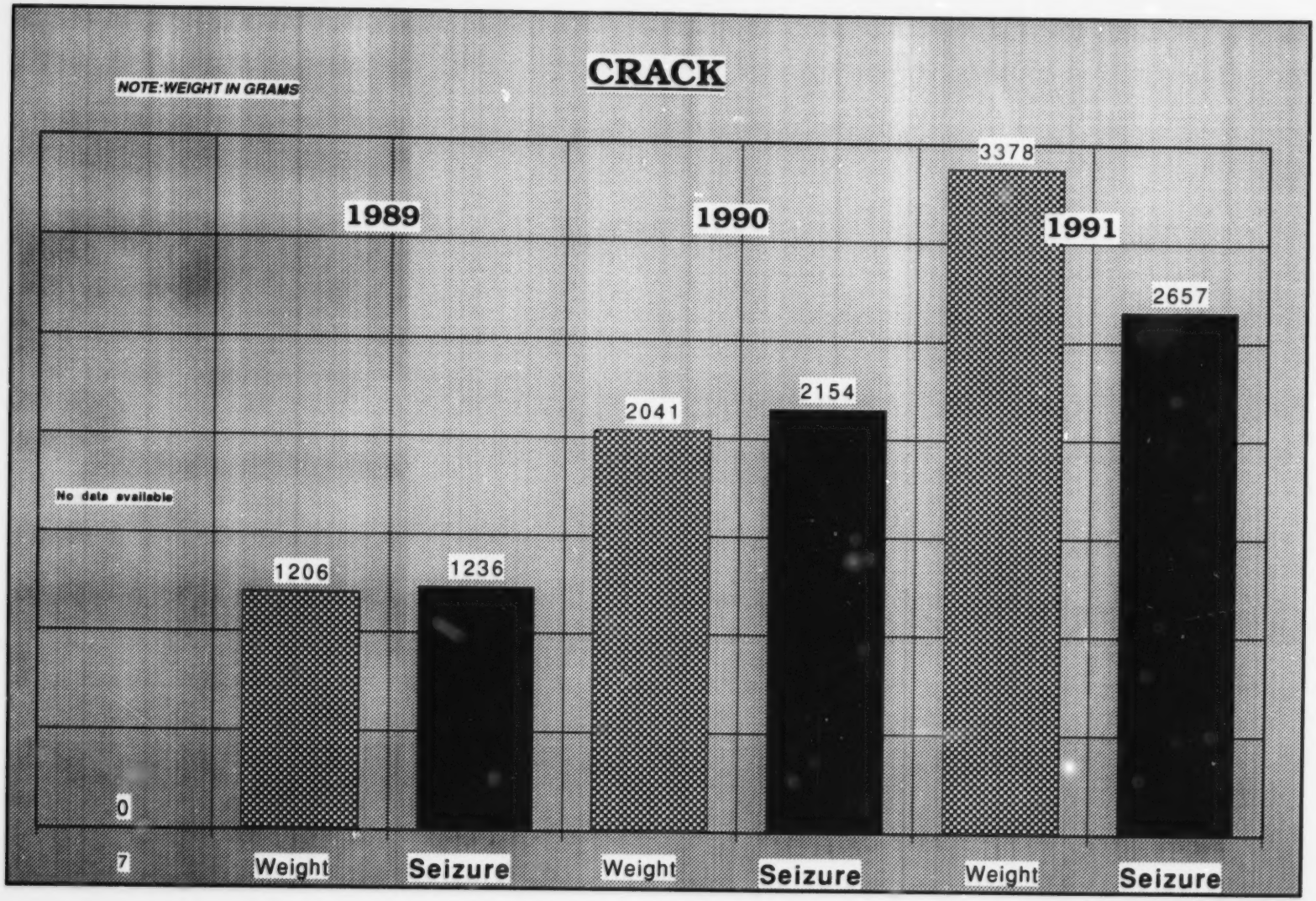
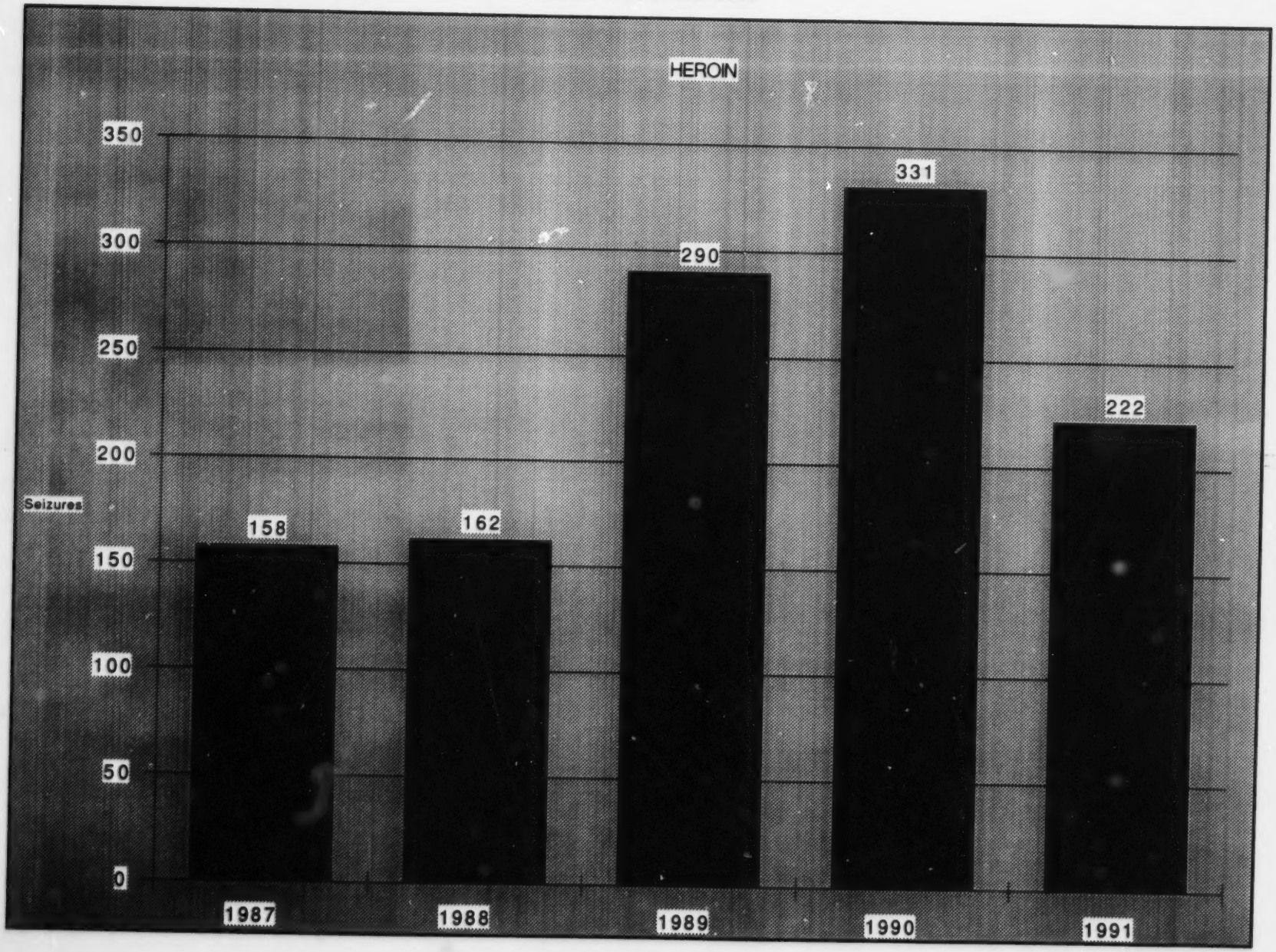


CRACK ANALYSIS -CDIU




CRACK
NOTE:WEIGHT IN GRAMS
1989
1990
1991
No data available
0
1206
1236
2041
2154
3378
2657
7
Weight
Seizure
Weight
Seizure
Weight
Seizure

HEROIN ANALYSIS-CDIU



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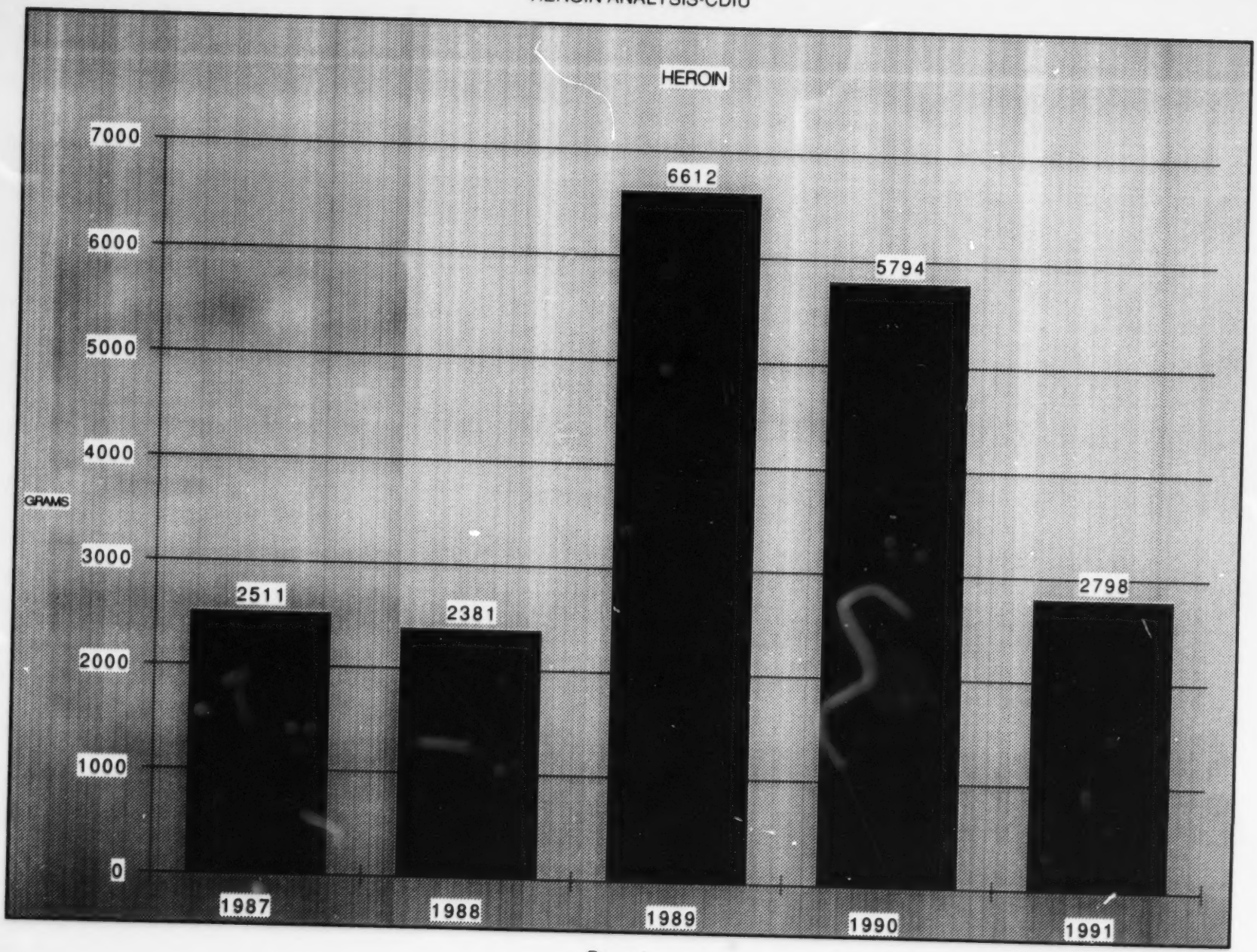

## MORALITY BUREAU DRUG ENFORCEMENT
## PRESCRIPTION UNIT

### QUANTITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS INVOLVED IN CHARGES LAID BY UNIT: ending 31 DEC 91

| PHAMACEUTICAL DRUG | MONTH | YEAR TOTALS |
|---|---|---|
| OXYCODONE (Percodan) | 4,350 | 7,816 |
| CODEINE (Tylenol) | 326 | 7,272 |
| HYDROCODONE (Tussionex) | | 1,380 |
| MEPERIDINE (Demerol) | | 531 |
| PENTAZOCINE (Talwin) | | |
| PROPOXYPHENE (Darvon) | | |
| SECOBARBITAL (Seconal) | | 300 |
| METHAQUALONE (Mandrax) | | |
| BENZODIAZEPINES (Valium) | 360 | 1,890 |
| TOTAL QUANTITY: | 5,036 | 19,189 |
| STREET VALUE: | $36,498 | $88,613 |

## MORALITY BUREAU DRUG ENFORCEMENT
## PRESCRIPTION UNIT

CHARGES LAID JANUARY 1991 - ENDING DEC. 31, 1991:

| | |
|---|---|
| FORGERY | 239 |
| UTTERING | 269 |
| FALSE PRETENSES UNDER $1000 | 74 |
| DOUBLE DOCTORING | 78 |
| (ATTEMPT) FRAUD UNDER $1000 | 6 |
| PERSONATION | 15 |
| THEFT OVER $1000 | |
| THEFT UNDER $1000 | 1 |
| POSSESSION UNDER $1000 | 12 |
| POSS. & POSS. FOR THE PURPOSE | 5 |
| B/W: F.T.C.: F.T.A. etc | 5 |
| SEEL WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION | 6 |
| **MALES CHARGED:** | **36** |
| **FEMALES CHARGED** | **23** |

## TORONTO - QUANTITATIVE RESULTS - CALENDAR 1991

| | Cocaine(as HCl) | Cocaine(base) | Heroin(as HCl) |
|---|---|---|---|
| # | 1338 | 135 | 307 |
| Hi | 100% | 98% | 100% |
| Low | 0.003% | 34% | 5% |
| Avg | 67.9% | 89.1% | 58.9% |

| | Hash oil | Hashish | Marihuana |
|---|---|---|---|
| # | 19 | 25 | 119 |
| Hi | 35% | 15% | 12% |
| Low | 0.05% | 0.3% | 0.005% |
| Avg | 12% | 6.3% | 3.1% |

| | PCP(as HCl) | Meth(as HCl) | Morphine(as $SO_4$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| # | 8 | 8 | 23 |
| Hi | 41% | 81% | 87% |
| Low | 0.8% | 1.9% | 81% |
| Avg | 5.9% | 46% | 85% |

| | LSD(mcg/hit) | Ephedrine(mg/tab as HCl) |
|---|---|---|
| # | 3 | 4 |
| Hi | 59 | 25 |
| Low | 56 | 23 |
| Avg | 58 | 24.3 |

Others
Amphetamine (bulk as sulfate) - 40%
Hydrocodone (mg bitartrate per ml) - 0.22, 0.26
PCP (bulk as HBr) - 2%
Pentazocine (mg per tablet) - 49, 50
Pethidine (bulk as HCl) - 41%

K. Allen
8/1/92

# REMITTANCES TO THE BUREAU OF DANGEROUS DRUGS BY THE M.T.P.F.

| YEAR | AMOUNT |
|---|---|
| 1989 | $399,450.66 |
| 1990 | $261,758.24 |
| 1991 | $890,386.23 |

1992-JANUARY-09

## CONCLUSION

While the total seizures continue to decline since 1989. The accuracy of such data must be scrutinized closely with respect to Crack Cocaine. As previously stated **Crack Cocaine is the number one drug of concern** in Metropolitan Toronto with seizures more than double of that in the year 1989. The increase in drug related crime associated to Crack Cocaine from thefts, prostitution, break and enter, robbery and murder visibly affects our communities. The apparent decline in total seizures gives rise to optimism in our approach to demand reduction. However, a concertive approach to confronting the Crack Cocaine problem must be undertaken to parallel the downward trend to drug abuse in Metropolitan Toronto.

To ensure that Metropolitan Toronto is a safe and viable city is paramount to the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. However, total cooperation of professional and community groups is essential. It has been established that law enforcement alone will not eliminate drug abuse. Demand reduction through education and rehabilitation are essential ingredients to counteracting this trend in drug abuse.